

is a decided contraction of the body in the front part of the fourth segment. This difference is very noticeable when the two specimens are viewed from above instead of in profile.

The total length of each specimen is about half an inch.

The male it fell to my lot to discover in January of this present year, 1874. It was clinging to a small stalk of seaweed which had been dredged up in the neighbourhood of Babbacombe beach. The following day the meshes of the dredge, which had been plied off Hope's Nose, at a distance of a mile or more from the site of our previous search, yielded the female. This time Mr. W. Wilson Saunders, my companion on both occasions, was the successful discoverer. The dredging off Babbacombe had given us nothing of interest besides the *Arcturus* and *Crangon trispinosus*; that off Hope's Nose, in water of more than 10 fathoms depth, supplied many scores of specimens of *Antedon rosaceus* (*Comatula*), the feather-star, besides several crustaceans of more or less rarity, both stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed—including of the former *Eurynome aspera* and Pennant's *Ebalia*, and of the latter *Ampelisca Gaimardii*, *Cerapus abditus*, *Anthura gracilis*, *Anceus maxillaris*, and *Idotea linearis*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV.

Fig. 1. *Arcturus dammoniensis*, male, enlarged.

Fig. 1 a. The same, seen from above, the tail curved over the body and showing the underside.

Fig. 2. *Arcturus dammoniensis*, female, enlarged.

Fig. 2 a. The same, seen from above, the tail and part of the body shortened.

XXXIX.—*Annulata nova vel minus cognita in Expeditione 'Porcupine' capta.* Recensuit E. EHLERS, M.D.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

You would greatly oblige me by giving, as soon as possible, a place in your most valuable Journal to the enclosed paper, containing the diagnoses of new or little-known annelids collected in the 'Porcupine' expedition, and lately examined by me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Erlangen, March 11, 1874.

E. EHLERS, M.D., P.P.O.

Leanira hystricis, n. sp.

Corpus lineare depressum post paulo attenuatum; segmentis 50-60.

Lobus cephalicus latior quam longior, rotundatus, cæcus, tentaculo lobo duplo longiore in articulo basali e sulco parvo fere centrali lobi cephalici oriente, apicem versus subarticulato gracillimo; palpis longissimis usque ad segmentum octavum decimum protentis, validis, glabris. Cirri tentaculares in pinna setigera simplici magna sub margine anteriore lobi cephalici antrorsum vergentes utrinque tres: in apice pinnæ externus in articulo basali simplex pinna ter longior, internus pinnæ longitudine fere æqualis subulatus; in parte pinnæ interna singulus subarticulatus pinna paullo longior. Laminæ buccales cirris tentacularibus minoribus longiores. Segmentorum pinnæ dimidiam corporis latitudinem æquantes, anticae mediæque ab latere, posticae antrorsum vergentes, ramis fere æqualibus parum sejunctis: superiore simplici papilla terminali setis capillaribus simplicibus et serrulatis, inferiore crassiore bilabiato papillas 2 terminales setasque compositas gerente; cirro ventrali ramo inferiore, excepto primo, brevior apicem versus subarticulato; elytris dorsum haud perfecte tegetibus lævibus orbicularibus in segmentorum 1., 3., 4., 6. . . . 25., 26. elythroforo a ramo superiore pinnæ longe remoto dorsali; branchiis a segmento 26. conspiciendi obviis postice versus accrescentibus uncinatis deorsum ex elythrophi margine vergentibus. Longitudo 19 m.m.; latitudo eum pinnis 2 m.m.

Hab. (1) 56° 9' lat. bor., 14° 10' long. occid., fundo 664 orgyiarum; (2) 59° 35' lat. bor., 9° 11' long. occid., fundo 767 orgyiarum; (3) 51° 22' lat. bor., 12° 26' long. occid., fundo 808 orgyiarum; (4) 55° 11' lat. bor., 11° 31' long. occid., fundo 1443 orgyiarum.

Nephtys pansa, n. sp.

Corpus longum, crassum, lateribus in parte postica profunde incisus. Lobus cephalicus latior quam longior, tentaculis anticis 4 minutis. Rami pinnarum spatio ipsis multo majore distantes, labiis posticis minutis, anticis obsoletis; branchia in laminam magnam undulatam utrinque dilatata; cirro dorsuali ventralique parvo crasso, setis anterioribus brevibus crenatis, posterioribus numerosis longissimis flexuosis subtilissime denticulatis. Proboscis exserta magna crassa, antice labiorum papillis bifidis coronata et ordinibus 22 longitudinalibus papillarum 3-4 antrorsum accrescentium triangularium foliacearum cineta.

Hab. 51° 1' lat. bor., 11° 21' long. occid., fundo 126 orgyiarum.

Nephtys Johnstoni (m.).

Corpus procerum et in lateribus partis posticæ sensim attenuatæ profundius incisum, segmentis 120. Lobus cephalicus longior quam latior; tentacula postica majora quam antica. Rami pinnarum, in parte postica corporis elongatarum, spatio ipsis minore sejuncti:

superior labio anteriore humili, labio posteriore in laminam superiorem majorem rotundatam minoremque inferiorem diviso; branchia magna curvata, cirro dorsuali medioeri; inferior labio anteriore obsoleto, posteriore ipso ramo majore ovato-elongato protento, cirro ventrali brevi conico; uterque setis anterioribus brevibus crenatis, posterioribus numerosis longissimis flexuosis in parte media dilatata denticulatis. Proboscis antice labiorum papillis bifidis coronata, ordinibus 22 longitudinalibus papillarum 5-6 filiformium antrorsum valde elongatarum cincta. Longit. 70 m.m.; latit. 4.5 m.m.

Hab. prope Belfast, fundo 75 orgyiarum.

Verisimiliter eadem species, quæ a cel. Johnston ('Catalogue of the British non-parasitical Worms,' p. 172) nomine *N. longisetosæ* descripta est.

Eulalia imbricata, n. sp.

Corpus lineare depressum in posticâ parte magis quam in antica attenuatum, pallidum, segmentis 70. Lobus cephalicus subovatus, postice productus, cæcus; tentacula 5, anteriora utrinque 2 fere æqualia subulata, posticum singulum verticale minimum. Cirri tentaculares utrinque 4 elongati; prior segmenti primi, secundus et tertius cum pinna parva setigera segmenti secundi; quartus cum pinna setigera cirroque ventrali segmenti tertii. Pinnæ simplices longæ setarum compositarum articulo longissimo terminali cuspidato fasciculo flabelliformi; cirri dorsuales foliacei, parte antica et postica corporis excepta, dorsum imbricatim tegentes brevi-ovati; cirri ventrales foliacei ovato-lanceolati, pinnam fere æquant; cirri anales 2 crassi cylindrato-ovati. Long. 13.5 m.m.; latitudo cum pinnis e. 2 m.m.

Hab. 56° 9' lat. bor., 14° 10' long. occid., fundo 664 orgyiarum.

Eteone cæca, n. sp.

Lobus cephalicus conicus in basi subannulata parum latior quam longior, margine antico indistincte crenato, subpellucido; tentacula infera subæqualia lobo cephalico dimidium fere latitudinis breviora. Cirri tentaculares in segmento primo utrinque 2, inferior superiorem paullum longior latitudinem segmenti non æquans; in segmento secundo utrinque singulus subulatus, anterioribus dimidium brevior. Segmentorum ceterorum pinnæ simplices breves, setis cuspidatis; cirri dorsuales a pinna remoti crassi foliacei rotundato-ovati, imbricatim pinnas tegentes; cirri ventrales foliacei semilunares sursum erecti. Proboscis vagina in parte aborali papillas paucas seriatim ferente obducta. Long. 11 m.m.; latitud. cum pinnis 2 m.m.

Hab. prope Galway, fundo 15-20 orgyiarum.

Syllis brevicollis, n. sp.

Corpus lineare antice et postice paulum angustius, dorso convexo ventre plano, segmentis c. 70. Lobus cephalicus latior quam longior, antice attenuatus, fere sexangularis; oculi utrinque 2 appropinquati, anteriores majores magisque distantes quam posteriores; tentacula 3 longa moniliformia, quorum medium articulis 44 duplo longius lateralibus; palpi separati validi lobo cephalico longiores. Cirri tentaculares utrinque 2 moniliformes tentaculis breviores; superior longior quam inferior. Pinnæ sat magnæ setis compositis articulo terminali parum elongato lineari apice bidentato; cirris dorsualibus longissimis moniliformibus articulis 40-50; cirris ventralibus conicis pinna vix longioribus vel æquantibus. Proboscis dente brevi crasso armata in segmentis 12 anticis, ventriculus in sequentibus 8. Color in spiritu fulvidus. Longitudo 18 m.m.; latitudo 1.5 m.m.

Hab. 59° 34' lat. bor., 7° 18' long. occid., fundo 650 orgyiarum.

Syllis abyssicola, n. sp.

Corpus lineare dorso convexo. Lobus cephalicus triangularis latior quam longior, cæcus; tentacula moniliformia, medium articulis 17 parum longius quam lateralia 14-articulata; palpi distantes validi lobo cephalico longiores. Segmentum I. in dorso vix conspicuum cirris tentacularibus, tentaculis brevioribus ceterum similibus. Pinnæ magnæ setis compositis, quarum superiores articulo terminali valde elongato lineari, inferiores articulo brevioribus, nusquam apice bidentato. Cirrus dorsualis moniliformis dimidiam segmenti latitudinem parum superans articulis 9-11; cirrus ventralis anguste lanceolatus pinnam valde superans. Proboscis in segmentis 9 papillis 10 cincta, dente conico obtuso; ventriculus in segmentis 9 sequentibus 7.

Hab. 56° 14' lat. bor., 11° 37' long. occid., fundo 1380 orgyiarum.

Diopatra brevisbranchiata, n. sp.

Corpus in parte antica subteres, in postica parte depressum. Lobus cephalicus cæcus; tentaculis 5 in articulo basali annulato brevibus subulatis, 2 marginalibus subglobosis; palpis parum prominulis. Segmentum I. breve cirris tentacularibus pedunculatis. Pinnæ segmentorum 3 sequentium maximæ adpressæ complanatæ antrosum vergentes cirris tentaculiformibus labisque incis; ceteræ humiles labiis cirrisque ventralibus evanescentibus, cirro dorsuali in anterioribus subfoliaceo in posticis subulato, in media corporis parte branchiferæ; branchiæ cirris longiores pectiniformes parum dentatæ; setæ pinnarum anteriorum et simplices limbatae et compositæ cultriformes, posteriorum capillares simplices et teneræ scalpratæ pectinatae; aciculæ hamatæ.

Hab. 48° 50' lat. bor., 11° 7' long. occid., fundo 725 orgyiarum.

Diopatra socialis, n. sp.

Corpus in parte antica subteres, in postica valde depressum; segmentis 110, posterioribus brevibus. Lobus cephalicus cæcus, tentaculis 5 in articulo basali annulato longissimis lævibus filiformibus; marginalibus anticis obtusis, palpis valde prominentibus clavatis. Segmentum buccale magnum, cirris tentacularibus gracilibus filiformibus. Pinnæ segmentorum anteriorum magnæ, labio et cirris gracilibus elongatis; posteriorum sensim decrescentes, labiis cirisque ventralibus evanescentibus; branchiæ valde diversæ, in omnibus pinnis filiformes simplices, vel in posterioribus solum et filiformes et parum dentatæ vel omnino nullæ. Setæ pinnarum anteriorum compositæ, posteriorum simplices limbatae et scalpratae subtiliter dentatæ; aciculæ bidentatæ. Longit. 55 m.m.; latit. 2 m.m. Tubus longissimus limo obductus.

Hab. (1) 51° 1' lat. bor., 11° 21' long. occid., fundo 426 orgyiarum; (2) 49° 1' lat. bor., 11° 56' long. occid., fundo 557 orgyiarum; (3) 59° 34' lat. bor., 70° 18' long. occid., fundo 650 orgyiarum; (4) 48° 50' lat. bor., 11° 7' long. occid., fundo 725 orgyiarum; (5) 51° 22' lat. bor., 12° 26' long. occid., fundo 808 orgyiarum.

Aricia Kupfferi, n. sp.

Corpus antice acuminatum, postice sensim attenuatum, dorso fere plano in segmentis anterioribus nigro maculato. Lobus cephalicus conicus, nudus, segmentum I. nudum. Pinnæ segmentorum sequentium 14, in ramo superiore cirro filiformi, setis tenuissimis linearibus subtilissime crenatis et simplicibus apice dilatato bifurcato, in ramo inferiore labio postice majore semilunari crenulato, setis seriatim collocatis simplicibus subtiliter crenulatis, paucis validioribus; pinnæ posterioris partis corporis in ramo superiore cirro filiformi, setis longissimis sub apicem fortiter crenatis, ramo inferiore foliaceo-lanceolato elongato apice bipartito, setis eadem, quæ est in ramo superiore, forma; cirro ventrali parvo conico, postice prorsus evanescente; branchiæ a segmento V. incipientes foliaceo-lanceolatæ in dorso a linea mediana remotæ.

Hab. (1) 48° 50' lat. bor., 11° 7' long. occid., fundo 725 orgyiarum; (2) 54° 54' lat. bor., 10° 59' long. occid., fundo 1366 orgyiarum.

Verisimiliter eadem est species, quæ a cel. Kupffer in libro adscripto 'Bericht über die Expedition zur physikalisch-chemischen und biologischen Untersuchung der Ostsee,' p. 151, est commemorata.

Heterospio longissima, n. gen. et sp.

Corpus animalis e 2 partibus valde diversis constans, quarum anterior depressa 7 segmentis brevibus branchiferis, posterior teres

segmentis paucis perlongissimis nudis constituta. Lobus cephalicus conicus cæcus nudus (?); setæ in segmentis omnibus, segmento buccali excepto, in 2 fasciculis collocatæ longæ sericæ capillares arete limbatae; branchiæ segmentorum anteriorum in articulo basali longissimæ. Long. animalis, cujus pars postrema corporis deest, 25 m.m.; longitudo anterioris partis 7 segmentis constitutæ 2 m.m.; sequentium 4 segmentorum longissimorum 23 m.m.; latitudo 0·8 m.m.

Hab. 51° 1' lat. bor., 11° 21' long. occid., fundo 426 orgyiarum.

Praxilla nigrita, n. sp.

Lobus cephalicus brevis conico-acuminatus, non limbatus, cum segmento buccali nudo connatus; segmenta anteriora breviora quam posteriora valde elongata quinquies longiora quam lata, in parte brevi setigera annulata; setæ superiores simplices limbatae, in segmentis posticis apice subito acuminatae; setæ inferiores in segmentis setigeris anticis 4 seta unica conica valida, in ceteris uncini apice 4 dentati. Longit. 17 m.m.; latit. 0·5 m.m.; segmenta postica desunt. Color in spiritu fulvidus, in parte segmentorum incrassata nigritus. Tubus crassus limo et arenulis connectus.

Hab. 59° 34' lat. bor., 7° 18' long. occid., fundo 650 orgyiarum.

Sabellides fulva, n. sp.

Corpus in parte anteriore inflatum, in postica valde attenuatum, segmentis setigeris 45. Lobus cephalicus cum parte tentaculifera sub labio dorsali segmentorum priorum conditus; tentacula numerosa versus apicem incrassata lævia; palmulæ nullæ. Branchiæ in articulo basali filiformes subulatae, latitudinem corporis plus duplo superantes, utrinque 3 in dorso segmenti tertii et quarti ordinem transversum medio interruptum formantes. Tubercula setigera subconica in segmentis 15 obvia a segmento quarto incipientia; setæ capillares limbatae. Uncinorum ventralium ordinum in segmentis 35 obviorum prior sub pinna setigera quarta in toro parum elevato, dein a pinna undecima in pinnulis longis segmentorum omnium sequentium; uncini 5-dentati. Cirri anales nulli. Longit. animalis 42 m.m.; latit. max. 2 m.m.

Hab. 49° 1' lat. bor., 11° 56' long. occid., fundo 557 orgyiarum.

Grymca brachiata, n. sp.

Corpus cylindratum in parte postica parum depressum; lobus cephalicus brevis; tentacula?; branchiæ simplices subulatae in segmento primo setigero utrinque 4 seriem transversam formantes, in secundo et tertio utrinque 2. Scuta ventralia simplicia latis-

sima in segmentis I.—XI., in prioribus usque ad dorsum protenta. Pinnæ fasciculos setarum capillarium gerentes a segmento secundo per totum corpus obviæ, in segmentis anterioribus compressæ in dorso collocatæ supino vergentes, deinde subconicæ in lateribus segmentorum collocatæ postice versus spectantes; setæ longæ, sericeæ, limbatae; uncinorum ventralium ordo prior sub pinna setigera quinta, in segmentis sequentibus in pinnula parva adpressa; uncini minutissimi 3-dentati uniseriales.

Hab. 59° 34' lat. bor., 7° 18' long. occid., fundo 650 orgyiarum.

Erlangæ, d. II. m. Martii MDCCCLXXIV.

XL.—*Descriptions of new Species of Scincidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By A. W. E. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Assistant in the Zoological Department.

Mocoa lichenigera, n. sp.

Body cylindrical; lower eyelid with transparent disk; scales smooth, small, in 41 longitudinal series, those of the inferior surface being exceedingly numerous, considerably over 80 in a longitudinal series, the scales between the chest and chin being smaller than those on the belly; nasals and fronto-nasals not contiguous; internasal almost circular; frontal widened anteriorly and tapering posteriorly; fronto-parietals separate; supralabials six, subequal; ear-opening moderate.

Somewhat resembling *Mocoa Smithii*.

Colour: above olive or bronzed greenish brown, dotted with dark brown; sides with dark brown variegations, forming a wavy line along the margin of the back on each side, and extending on to the tail; lower surface pale yellowish.

Tail rather broad; scales small, uniform; limbs moderate, fore and hind ones meeting in the middle of the side.

Lord Howe's Island. In the collection of the British Museum. Collected by Mr. M'Gillivray.

Mocoa pretiosa, n. sp.

Resembles *M. Entrecasteauxii*, but differs in the much greater number of scales; in the latter there are 56-59 in a longitudinal ventral series, while in the present there are not less than 80. Fronto-parietals united; scales striated or minutely ridged. Colour: bright brown, with median black